Amnsemente

CASINO-8-Vaudeville. matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE 8:20—His Excellency the Governor KEITH'S—Continuous Performance to 1 a. m. -Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S-10:30 to 11-Continuous Performance.

MANHATTAN BEACH-4 and 8 p. m. -Sousa and H LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE-Squ-dron A finnd

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Pr. T. G. SELLEW.

No. 111 Fulton St.

Permit no substitution. Insist upon having CARL H. SCHULTZ'S pure and correct mineral waters.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Apparently friendly natives at tacked a battalion of General Wheaton's division tacked a battalion of General Wheaton's division sent from Imus to reconnoitre. —— Reports from the Transvaal say that munitions of war are being hurried to the north. —— Waldeck-Rousseau declined the task of forming a French Cabinet. —— New muster-rolls of Cuban soldiers are being prepared. —— Owing to a southeasterly gale, little hope of saving the Paris is entertained. —— The Pope created eleven Cardinais and a number of Bishops at eleven Cardinais and a number of Bishops at yesterday's Consistory. — Reports that Can-ada Fad served notice on England to choose between the Dominion and America in the Alaskan boundary question were denied. — Baron von Bülow, in the Reichstag, defined Germany's action in regard to the Samoan ques-tion. — The result of Professor Zorn's visit to Berlin is said not to warrant reports that Germany will withdraw assistance to the appointment of an arbitration board.

DOMESTIC.—The Secretary of the Navy re-ceived the report of Captain Chadwick on the Schley controvery, in which is given the statement of Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson statement of Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson, who admits having a conversation with Admiral Schley on the bridge of the Brooklyn in the course of the battle of July 3, but denies the accuracy of published reports regarding what took place.— The safe in the office of a trolley company in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was robbed by masked men, who bound the employes and secured \$3,300.— By the will of the late R. C. Billings, of Boston, \$700.—000 was left in public bequests.— F. E. 660 was left in public bequests. — F. E. Himrod, a New-York business man, narrowly escaped death while riding a bicycle on the banks of a Colorado creek.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and dull. — The will of Augustin Daly was filed for probate and its provisions were made public. Mr. Daly's funeral was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral. — Justice Fursman decided that the Molineaux case should be resubmitted to the Grand Jury. — Metropolitan officials and motormen Hotel caused much excitement among the

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowent, 65; average, 75.

Readers going out of town for the season can make sure of their Daily and Sunday Tribune, and get it cheaper, by ordering the same sent by mail. See subscription rates, on opposite page. Or, they should lodge an order with the nearest regular newsdealer, or their hotel, for the daily delivery of the paper.

TROUBLES AT THE CROSSINGS.

Since the passing of the deliberate horsecan the dangers at important crossings on Manhattan Island have been multiplied. Before the cable, the overhead trolley and the underground electric power were made use of here the perils incident to walking from one sidewalk to another were less serious than they are at present. Unfortunately, the prospect is that these perils will become more threatening and numerous in the early future. New-Yorkers are anxious to lose as little time as may be in travelling to and from their homes, and from certain points of view they welcome the rapidly moving electric cars which are displacing all over this borough the horsecars and cable cars alike. It must be borne in mind, however, that these new electric cars are larger than the old cars, and they attain a high speed as they go through the town. Many fatal accidents have occurred since these cars were put on, and the outlook is disturbing. At Twenty-third-st., at Thirty-fourth-st., at Forty-second-st. and Forty-fifth-st., and at other crossings, it is often hazardous to make the journey from one side to the other. When the ponderous electric cars run in Broadway as well as in Sixth-ave., and when other heavy structures roll between the East and North rivers in Thirty-fourth-st., the menace to life and limb where Broadway, Sixth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st. intersect will be really seri-

The condition of things will be nearly as grave at Forty-second-st. and Broadway, at Fourteenth-st. and Broadway, and, in fact, at run many cars across the tracks of the north lem for New-Yorkers to confront. With lines of massive cars whirling through our avenues and streets at a much higher velocity than that of the old horsecars, may it not be necessary at some points to set up places of refuge similar to those in use in certain districts in London? How will it be possible in the busy hours for timid women and children to go over Broadway and some of our avenues where the crosstown lines intersect without frequent cases for the hospitals and for the Coroners? The march of improvement brings with it a grave array of troubles, and this is by no means one of the least.

of three cars linked together are seen in the best-known streets, but most of the streets so used are wider than the New-York streets and avenues in which electric cars will be densest in the near future. These facts furnish additional arguments for underground rapid transit,

payers would revolt at the outlay. To enlarge the areas at the principal crossings would also cost so much money with the present prices of real estate that the municipal government would hesitate at the thought. Hence it is clear that the only relief which New-Yorkers can hope for lies in underground rapid transit. No matter how many electric cars may be set running (and already too many of the most attractive and valuable parts of the island have been sacrificed to the transportation lines), the congestion in the crowded districts is sure to become worse and worse. Underground rapid transit then; and if the Tammany city government refuses to work earnestly and in good faith for underground rapid transit at the earliest practicable day, it will bring upon itself disaster and destruction at the hands of the

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

It is pleasant to note a distinct and general improvement in college sports within the last two or three years. We refer not to the proficiency shown by those who engage in them, for there may be a difference of opinion on that point, but to the spirit which they exemplify. A few years ago there was much justice in the prevalent criticism of college, and especially of intercollegiate, athletics. In some instances the censors were ill informed or prejudiced, but there were certain disagreeable facts which could not be denied and which were as freely admitted in academic circles as elsewhere. Football had become a source not only of excessive risks to the players, but of ill feeling between the competing colleges. It had likewise become to too great an extent a public spectacle, for which New-York was the favorite arena and which involved unwholesome conditions. Intense rivalry in various branches of athletics had generated a professional spirit, which manifested itself not merely in the demeanor and incidents of an intercollegiate contest, but more objectionably still in the methods which not a few colleges employed to secure the services of experts, and altogether it seemed as if some severe restrictions would have to be imposed by college authorities to cure evils which were attracting more and more attention.

It cannot be said that all causes of complaint have been removed, but the tendency is unmistakably in the right direction. To some extent the rules, and to a great extent the practices, of the last two seasons there has been scarcely a single occurrence, at least in this part of the country, deserving of serious censure. The principal colleges have concurrently, if not in concert, adopted a strict definition of the amateur status and applied it conscientiously with in their respective jurisdictions, so that the once familiar reproach against them on that score is no longer just and is seldom heard. Their several efforts in that direction, more over, have strengthened their mutual regard and respect, and, whether they make or decline engagements with one another, their correspondence and their relations remain courteous and friendly. Thus negotiations concerning a row ing contest between Cornell, Harvard and Yale were conducted not long ago in a manner creditable to all concerned, though the circumstances might not unnaturally have developed some ill feeling.

As an indication of this better spirit we ob serve also that the Yale and Harvard oarsmen now training for their races at New-London are finding pleasure and presumably advantage in the cultivation of amenities unknown a few years ago. The four-oared crews of the two universities have actually had a friendly brush on the river, and the old habit of seclusion and espionage, which used to be considered an essential feature of the system, has been pretty Jury. Metropolitan officials and motorinod deny that there is any probability of a strike on that system. Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Admiration. Holland, Neda, May Hempstead, Manvilla and Central Trust. A fire in one of the kitchens of the Brighton Beach in one of the kitchens of the Brighton Beach are regaining their proper place and quality. practices which formerly marred an honorable The process has not been completed, as we have said, but observation of what has been accomplished encourages the belief that no cause of complaint will exist much longer,

JOUBERT'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Either "The St. James's Gazette" has found a mare's nest or General Joubert is far more of a rainbow-chaser than any other hard-headed Pennsylvania Dutchman on record. That newspaper, which is by no means an untrustworthy sheet, generally speaking, prints "from an absolutely reliable source" what purports to be the plan of campaign to be pursued by General Joubert in case of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. He will have an army of twenty thousand men, exclusive of a fine European artillery force, and with it he will take the aggressive. He will first take Kimberley and blow up the hated Mr. Rhodes's diamond mines. Then he will push on to Cape Town, occupy it in triumph within a fortnight of the declaration of war, and from that point of vantage dictate terms of peace to Great Britain. That is the

amazing programme. The first question that arises is where on earth General Joubert is to get his twenty thousand men. He cannot look to the British and American colonists, that is sure, but must depend upon the Boers. The Boer population of the entire Transvaal is about sixty-three thousand, of whom at least 40 per cent are women. The entire number of male Boers of fighting age that is, between the years of eighteen and sixty is certainly not more than fifteen thousand. So then, if General Joubert took every able-bodied man in the State, leaving only boys and women te keep the seven hundred and fifty thousand negroes in order, he would have an army only three-fourths as large as that on which he counts. In the mean time what would the Outlanders be doing? There are some eighty-seven thousand of them, of whom about thirty thousand are able-bodied men. They alone outnum ber the Boers two to one. Would they be playing checkers while Joubert was marching on Kimberley? And the ten thousand or more British regulars who just now happen to be in Cape Colony, and who do not seem to be in any hurry to get away before the Transvanl ques tion is settled: what would they be doing while almost every point where east and west lines Joubert was taking Cape Town? It is not necessary to inquire further about the people and south trunk lines. This is a weighty prob- of the Cape, the better part of whom would certainly side with the British Government, nor about the further forces which could be rushed into the country at short notice.

The fact is, the whole scheme is utterly fantastic. If it is not the invention of some romancer, it indicates that General Joubert, who has been credited with far better sense, actually out-Kriigers Kriiger in ignorance and vanity The scheme is worthy of a place beside the belief which seriously prevails among many Boers that the British flag is white, because, as they say, that is the color it was at Majuba Hill. It may be that General Joubert thinks Majuba not answer." In that refusal the Judge sus-Hill could be repeated against any force the tained him. It is to be presumed that at the In Chicago, the second city of America, trains | British might send. Perhaps, too, the Khalifa | coming trial he will answer that question. He thought he could deal with Kitchener as he or

and barges will do a rushing business, and the temptation of every boat owner is to do a too rushing business. The people in search of air and recreation are not particular. Too many of them are compelled to live like sardines at home, they are hardened to the crushes of streetcar travel, and they will endure similar packing on the water. Indeed, it is difficult to persuade them not to crowd themselves unnecessarily, for such is their impatience of waiting as well as their indifference to the comfort of others as well as themselves that excursionists will often persist in being carried when there is no room. This is bad enough on land, but is much worse on the water.

The throngs who will thoughtlessly overload a boat are the very ones who in danger will give way to panic, and turn what might have been a slight mishap into a fearful disaster. In land traffic the crowds are broken up, and therefore less subject to a common panic. And while there may not be more dangers on the water, certainly the dangers are more generally feared, and when they come find most persons more helpless. Therefore, there is need of much more rigid regulation of travel on water than on land. People will not and cannot look after themselves, and excursion managers must look after them. But this they are slow to do. We have laws against overcrowding, but they have been scandalously evaded in the past. The greed of transportation companies and the haste of excursionists often fill our harbor boats far beyond the limit of safety. Ninety-nine times out of one hundred nothing happens, but when the hundredth time comes and brings an accident the usefulness of the regulations which sometimes are thought finical for boats that always keep in sight of land

becomes terribly apparent. We are glad to see that the Steamboat Inspection Service at Washington has promulgated rigid rules against overcrowding, and is going to have local inspectors keep careful watch of all excursion steamers, and by actual count of passengers see that the law is enforced. Such count has been made before, but whether through lack of zeal or carefulness, or through lack of adequate inspecting force, boats have frequently gone out, particularly on holidays, scandalously overloaded. A few prosecutions of steamboat men for overcrowding might have a good effect, and discourage the disposition to take advantage of any possible lapse in the the football field have been modified, and during | rigidity of inspection to carry more passengers and make a little more money than is possible

THE ELEVATION OF THE STAGE.

It is mortifying to be compelled to admit that insufficient attention has thus far been bestowed upon a recent utterance of Mr. William A. Brady, of the Coney Island Athletic Club. Referring to Mr. Jeffries immediately after that gentleman had caused and duly inspected for the space of ten seconds the finish of Mr. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Brady, being still in a state of intellectual and moral exaltation consequent upon the spectacle which he had witnessed, gave expression to these remarkable sentiments: "Jeffries is the most versatile man 'in America. He is a fighter, a bicyclist, a baseball player, and when he learns to talk from his stomach he will be an actor." apparently without effort, and perhaps without a complete realization of the magnitude of his achievement, Mr. Brady has solved a problem upon which many of the most ingenious men and women of this generation have lavished labor and money for many years. We scarcely need to say that we allude to the elevation of the stage.

It would be impossible to compute the number of persons who have started out with the intention of elevating the stage, and a full assurance of their ability to accomplish that indispensable object, and have either returned rom their alluring mission in poverty and distress or never been heard of again. It has been a mystery how so much zeal and talent could be assiduously employed without result, but Mr. Brady has suddenly made the matter clear. The trouble has been that students and exponents of the dramatic art who have been solicitous to elevate the stage have heretofore failed to perceive the imperative necessity of talking from the stomach. Other parts of the human frame have been subjected to the most painstaking consideration, and all such supposed concomitants of histrionic distinction as raiment, railroad accidents, jewelry, press notices, hotel fires and divorce suits have been laboriously tested. Not one of them, nor all of them in combination, could elevate the stage a quarter of an inch. Meanwhile the key to the problem was, we had almost said, in plain sight, and the clew to its location was actually dangling before the eyes of the searchers.

We believe it was Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse-though it may have been George Aldridge, the tyrant of Rochester-who announced the proposition that the stomach, not the heart, is the seat of the emotions. If he was right, and he has never been successfully refuted, it is obvious that the stomach is the organ to talk from at all times, and especially whenever an attempt is made to elevate the stage. And yet this simple truth has escaped the attention of everybody engaged in that industry, excepting only Mr. Brady. In all probability it would have been overlooked by Mr. Jeffries, notwithstanding the fact that he is the most versatile man in America, if the immortal Brady had not given him the pointer at an opportune moment. It seems to be the destiny of mankind to owe nearly every step in its progressive advancement to a sudden illumination derived from a comparatively obscure source. So it is in this instance. It is only ten days since the prize-fight, but Jeffries has already begun to talk from his stomach, and the stage is as good as elevated.

EVERYTHING THE GENERAL KNOWS.

General Mercler, who was Minister of War in France at the time of the first Drevfus trial. and who took an active personal interest in that detestable travesty upon justice, said to M. Paul Déroulède's League of Patriots on Sunday that at the forthcoming new trial of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes he will tell everything he knows about that case. That assurance is highly gratifying. It affords, it is true, a striking contrast to the attitude of General Mercler a little while ago. On February 9, 1898, General Mercier was a witness in the Zola trial, and on that occasion he devoted himself to answering as few questions as possible and to revealing as little as possible of whatever knowledge he may have had concerning the Dreyfus affair. However, a good many things have happened since then.

He was asked in the Zola trial if it was true that a secret document was introduced into the Dreyfus trial in 1894. His reply was, "I will It is deplorable if it is so, for, of sourse, such fancies are vain, and worse than vain, for they can have no effect except to entice their dupes into a most disastrous conflict. It would be outside of the court and without the knowledge of the court will also tell by whom the secret document

if any additional arguments were needed, and the plain truth is that no fair-minded observer has doubted for years that au underground rapid transit system is indispensable. To widen New-York streets and avenues on any extensive scale would involve so much expense that taxpayers would revolt at the outlay. To enlarge And finally he will tell, upon his honor as a soldier, whether or not the exalted and influential officer who thus used the forged document was the then Minister of War, and whether or not he knew at the time that the document

> was a forgery. We shall look for some interesting revelations at Rennes, as a result of General Mercler's promise to tell "everything he knows." And after that we shall be able the better to judge of the justice of M. Zola's letter in which he wrote: "I accuse General Mercier of having 'made himself an accomplice, at least through weakness of mind, in one of the greatest ini-

"quitles of the century."

Electric vehicles are barred from some of the parks of Chicago. We suppose it is because they are so ugly in appearance that they shock the æsthetic taste and interfere with the recreation and respite of those who flee to the parks for relief from the rest of the city.

No sooner has smokeless powder come into practical use than some one has invented a telescope which will detect the flash of the powder and indicate the location of the explosion even more accurately than could be done by observing the smoke of the old kind According to one of the proposals put forward by the Czar's Government at the Peace Congress, the use of such a telescope should be prohibited. But we do not think it will be.

It is evidently the opinion of Lieutenant-Governor Worthington of Kentucky, for a few weeks Acting Governor, that the quality of mercy is not strained, that it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven; that it blesseth him that gives and him that tares; being mightiest in the mightiest and becoming the throned Lieutenant-Governor better than his crown, were such headgear a part of his civic outfit. At least the fact that he has pardoned thirtytwo convicts during the first fortnight in which he had full magisterial swing would appear to indicate such a line of sentiment. It is creditable to the Lieutenant-Governor's humanity, but translating it into action, he ignored the fact that Kentucky had too many convicts out of jail already. The quality of Governor Worthington's mercy might be strained a trifle without any diminution of his civic usefulness.

PERSONAL.

"The Boston Herald" says: "The late President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Ratiroad is credited with having introduced the block-signal system. which more than quadruples the capacity of the tracks for traffic by permitting trains to follow each other closely with perfect safety. And yet we believe it is a fact that a Massachusetts Rail-road Commissioner once made a voyage to Europe to investigate this system. When he arrived there he was informed by the English railway authorities that he had better go home and investigate the Pennsylyania Railroad, from which the Englishmen had borrowed the idea."

The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce is arranging for a memorial celebration in honor of Admiral Farragut, who was a rative of East Ten-nessee. The President and Admiral Dewey have been invited, as has also Secretary Long.

Richard W. Thompson, "Uncle Dick," of Indiana, ho on Friday observed the rinetieth anniversary of his birth, served in Congress with Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay and Webster, He was born in the year that produced Darwin, Long-feilow, Gladstone, Tennyson, Holmes and other great men who are now all dead.

Speaking of President MacLean of the University of Nebraska, who has just been elected to presidency of the University of Iowa, a Des Moines paper says: "The salary fixed for the new pres dent is \$5,000 and \$250 travelling expenses. Illinois pays President Draper \$7,000 and furnishes him a house heated and lighted. Wisconsin gives President Adams \$7,000, with house heated and lighted. Minnesota gave President Northrup \$6,000 twenty Minnesota gave President Northrup \$6,000 twenty years ago, and it was then the highest salary paid in the West. It has now become the lowest among the big schools, and the Board of Regents raised it to \$7,500 because the University of California made President Northrup an offer of \$10,000 to come to Berkeley. President Harper receives \$12,000 as president of Chicago University. Iowa and Nebraska have been in the third class, with \$5,000 each, but Nebraska now promises to step to the front with a big offer to President MacLean to retain him. Lean to retain him.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"At Broken Hills 'he other night," says "The Sydney Builetin," "during the opening performance of a 'Jack and the Beanstalk' pontomime, a stalls patron was accompanied by a buil terrier. The ap-pearance of Jack's 'cow' was received by the dog with growls of disapproval, and when the animal came forward and friskily began to 'bunt,' the little animal could stand no more. Bounding onto the stage, it attacked the legs of the 'cow,' and the spectacle which followed of the forequarters streaking for the prompt side and of the hindquarters and ribs struggling to a place of safety on the O. P. side brought down the house."

There was a little incident at a meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Washington the other day which is worthy of record among the other evidences of a reunited Nation that are so pientiful. Somebody who had charge of the hall had decorated it almost exclusively with Confederate flags, and when the members of the association marched in a body to the place and entered the hall they observed something lacking. "Where's our flag?" they asked of the manager of the hall. "There it is," replied that official, pointing to the emblem of the "lost cause," which was so conspicuously displayed. "That was our flag once, but it is so no longer!" declared the commander of the veterans, and the exercises did not begin till a large American flag was hung conspicuously over the platform.—(Troy Times.

Record," who has been travelling along the Riviera, says: "When we arrived at Nice we felt that we were practically at home again. The hotels and boarding houses along the deeply shaded streets cater to American and English visitors. There is an Anglo-American newspaper. The British 'tea par lor' and the American bar flourish prosperously. There are many English bookshops and reading rooms, and here may be found the American icecream soda. I went into the large reading room connected with the branch bank of the Credit Lyonnais and asked the polyglot attendant if he had any American newspapers on file. 'Ah, yes monsieur, all of tame,' he replied. 'You will find seelvannia Gazette." "Can you imagine anything more trying to

Can you imagine anything more trying to the nerves that a charge across a plain under a gulling fire from the enemy? asked the soldler. "Well, I don't know," answered the civilian. "There's the walk down to the chancel rail to meet the bride at a High Church wedding. That's somewhat nerve-destroying, you know."—(Chicago Post.

A Philadelphia druggist tells of a customer who sent a written order for "a pound of 'Christian saltpetre,' another asked for 'glorified lime,' another wanted 'contented lye,' and one of the sanc tified, perhaps, sent for a box of consecrated lye, which recalls the story of the boy who went to church, and to prove it to his mother said that one of the hymns sung was the 'consecrated cross eyed bear.' We have had orders for 'Paddy's garret' (paregoric), 'cock-eyed syrup' (Cox's hive syrup), 'bones of potisan' (bromide of potassium), 'queer soat' (creosote) and one that came in two weeks ago called for 'J. E. Die' (tincture of jodine)."

Attending to Business.—"I am afraid," remarked the Filipino, "that we are not going to be successful in our undertaking."
"Never mind about our undertaking." answered his superior officer savagely, as he put a couple of gold collars into his dress suit case. "What we want to do is to keep los Yankees from being successful in their overtaking."—(Washington Star.

At Aberystwyth, Wales, a wedding was emnized lately in which all the parties concerned bore the name of Jones. The bridegroom was Richard Jones and the bride was Elizabeth Jane Jones. The witnesses were John Robert Jones and Anne The minister was the Rev. R. E. Jones and the register the Rev. William Jones.

land, in the suit brought by Mary R. Goelet, widow of Ogden Goelet, and George De Witt, who were coexecutors under the will, for a judicial construction

Under the provisions of the twelfth and other clauses of the will Mrs. Goelet was to receive an ome of \$150,000 annually from certain real estate. The real estate from which the annuity was to be paid was designated under the twelfth clause. At the time Mr. Goelet made the will there was no doubt that the property designated was sufficient to pay the annuity. After his death it was found that the designated real estate was insufficient to yield \$150,000 a year, and a question was raised by the widow as to how she was to receive the in-

Mrs. Goelet applied to the courts for a construc tion of the will to see if the Court would not decide as to whether the deficiency which would cide as to whether the dentency arise should not be charged against other property.

The referee holds that the deficiency is not to be charged upon the residuary real estate, but is a charge on the residuary personal estate of the testator. The Justice holds with him that this is right, and says:

"In the event that such net rent and income was in any year insufficient to pay such an annuity.

in the event that such het rent and annuity, such deficiency shall be paid (1) out of the income of the personal estate (2) out of the principal of such personal estate and (3) out of the principal of real property held by the plaintiff as trustee under the tweifth clause of the will."

RECEPTION FOR MR. DEPEW.

REPUBLICAN CLUB TO GIVE IT-PHILIP-PINES POLICY COMMENDED.

The Republican Club held its regular monthly meeting last evening in the clubhouse, at No. 450 Fifth-ave., and decided to give an informal reception for Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the club, upon his return from Europe. The re-ception will be held in the clubhouse, and in view of expected warm weather the members will not be expected to attend in full dress suits. A dinner will follow the reception, but Senator Depew will be the only speaker. According to the latest word received from Senator Depew by the club, he will sail for New-York on July 2. The reception, therefore,

will be given about July 10. For the club's Committee on Foreign Affairs, John McDonald, who was District-Attorney in North Carolina for some years after the Civil read a report, commending the policy of the Naninistration in the Philippines. The report contained the following:

contained the following:

Each Island is peopled by races whose instincts are different from those of the other Islands, and as such they must have a distinct line of economic policy. That form of policy which would promote the cultivation of sugar and tobacce in Cuba and Porto Rico and open these islands to the vast fruit market of the United States, to the exclusion of the other West India Islands, would make our possessions in the Caribbean Sea prosper and thrive. That policy would not in its fullest extent apply to the Sandwich Islands, because tropical fruits could scarcely be profitably shipped from there to California, where, on their arrival, they would be obliged to compete with the surplus of the California fruit market. The shipping of green fruits from the Philippine Islands to the United States is out of the question. These islands are to a certain extent an unknown country to us in regard to their bossibilities for economic development, and it is difficult to define at present the line of policy which will be best suited for them.

The determination reached by President McKinley to allow the army to occupy and govern all of these islands for at least the balance of the present

to allow the army to occupy and govern all o these islands for at least the balance of the present year is most wise, since time alone will teach us what are the necessities for each of the groups we have taken and what should be done for them in the way of promoting their industries.

There is another question which presents itself with great force. Some of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico are the possessors of much intelligence and cultivation and have during the last twenty years sent their sons to the United States to be educated. It is necessary that the educated men all the islands which we have acquired should be in touch with us, and to this end efforts should be made by the United States Government to induce as many young men and women of Cuba. Porto Rico, the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines to come to this country for their education as can possibly be persuaded to take such a step.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE CITY.

GOES TO ITHACA AND THEN TO LAS VEGAS, N. M. -NO STATEMENT ABOUT PRESIDENCY.

Governor Roosevelt came to this city from his Oyster Bay home yesterday forenoon, and spent several hours looking after business affairs in eparation for his trip to New-Mexico, where he will attend a reunion of the Rough Riders on June 24. He found time to have a conference with State Tax Commissioners Heermance, Leaycraft and Priest. They talked over with him the methods to be followed in making up valuations of franchises under the new Franchise Tax law. The Commissioners are busy making the rounds of the equalization of tax assessments, and it will be some time before they can give much attention to the franchise tax valuations, which are not to be made until next year.

In the afternoon the Governor paid a short visit to Senator Platt at the office of the United States Express Company, No. 49 Broadway. Senator Platt said last evening that his talk with the Governor was chiefly about plans for summer recreation, as there were no political subjects of importance to there were no pointent shortest that there has been a report that the Governor might make a statement soon to the effect that he was for the renomination of President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart in 1900, and that in no circumstances would he be a candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency next year. Such a statement, reports have indicated, has been desired by Senator Hanna and other friends of President McKinley, in view of the formation of some Rooseveit clubs among Republicans. No such statement is expected by Senator Platt, who gave an interview several weeks ago, declaring that the Governor would not be a candidate for the Presidency and had so declared, publicly and privately. Neither Senator Platt nor Governor Roosevelt saw Senator Hanna when he was in the city recently previous to his departure for Europe.

Governor Roosevelt left the city late yesterday afternoon in company with Mr. Youngs, his private secretary, to go to Ithaca. To-day the Governor will attend the commencement exercises of Cornell University, and this evening he will start for Las Vegas, N. M., goling by way of Buffalo. require an exchange of views at this time. There

ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER TAX SUIT.

NORTH TARRYTOWN ASSESSORS DISREGARDED THE EXPERIENCE OF LAST YEAR, AND

As foreshadowed in The Tribune on June 7, William and John D. Rockefeller have begun another tax fight over their exorbitant assessments. In the Supreme Court, at White Plains, yesterday, Justice Almet F. Jenks granted writs of certiorari directed to the village assessors of North Tarrytown, on application of counsel for the Rockefellers. orders are returnable at Poughkeepsle on July 8. The petitions in both cases state that the assessors have been guilty of negligence because they made Rock-feller property or to obtain correct information concerning the matter, and in addition show that the courts have already determined the full value of the Rockefeller property. This was fixed last year by Referee Hoysradt, in the Mount Pleasant Township suit, but the North Tarrytown asessors have ignored the Court's findings, and have clused to grant the protests entered on grievance

This is the fourth year for the Rockefellers to invoke the aid of the courts in their now famous tax suits. William Rockefeller's property, known as the See Farm, consisting of fifty acres, is assessed for \$10,000, and he wants it reduced to \$3,700, the value fixed by the Court. John D. Rockefeller wants his valuations on four places reduced in accordance with the referees figures, as follows: Law place from \$37,800 to \$28,000; Contant farm from \$15,500 to \$14,450; Horton property from \$4,000 to \$25,00, and Parson's land from \$7,563 to \$7,000. It is probable that the assessors will employ counsel.

TO BE BISHOP COADJUTOR OF NEBRASKA. Chicago, June 19.-The Rev. Arthur L. Williams, rector of Christ's Episcopal Church, informed his congregation yesterday that he had decided to accept the election as bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Nebraska.

BISHOPRIC OF CENTRAL NEW-YORK. A report was published in this city yesterday to

effect that there was a strong possibility that

Father James Otis Sargent Huntington, a ritualistic and a monastic clergyman of the Episcopal Church, might succeed his father, the Right Rev. Dr. Frederic Dan Huntington, in the bishopric of the diocese of Central New-York. The possibility, it is understood, is not viewed with favor by the Broad Church party, which is opposed to the advancement of Father Huntington, for the reason as the report goes, that he is imbued with the spirit of the monasticism of the Middle Ages and is out of touch with the present-day progressive-ness of the Church. The report of Father Hunt-ington's preferment is apparently based upon the Robert W. Leonard, of the regiment presided

Three of the leading surgeons of Minnesota-Dr. Charles A. Wheaton, vice-president of the State Medical Society of Minnesota; Dr. E. Bouckman, one of the most prominent NO SPECIFIC bacteriologists in the country, and Dr. J. L. Camp, consulting sur-SUMPTION. geon of the Northern Pacific Railroad and chief surgeon of the

Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railroad-are staying at the Hotel Imperial. They are on their way to Europe, where they will spend several months, combining business and pleasure. They will try the fishing and other sports in Norway, and will visit the hospitals in London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Dresden and Vienna. Dr. Wheaton

and will visit the hospitals in London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Dresden and Vienna. Dr. Wheaton visited the Presbyterian Hospital last evening. Dr. Bouckman was asked by a reporter to expr ss his views concerning the alleged new cure for consumption, called formaidehyde, which has attracted a great deal of attention in the last few weeks. He said:

"Consumption, in its early stages, may be cured by a number of remedies, but there is no specific for the disease. Formaidehyde is like thousands of other so-called remedies for consumption which have sprung up in the past and will continue to spring up in the future. People are continually grasping after straws and endeavoring to convince themselves that the most serious maladies can be made as insignificant as a toothache if only the proper remedies can be discovered. Now, as a matter of fact, there is no cure for any disease. All that medicine can do is to help nature along. When you attempt to kill the tuberculcost germ with drugs, you are dealing with an impossibility. It must be thrown off by the system, fortified by medicine or climatic surroundings, or both. When the disease advances beyond a certain state nothing can cure it—not even nature. What the people should do is to stop their mad hunt for panaceas and devote more of their time to preventives. Tuberculosis is increasing at a fearful rate, simply because the proper precautions are not being taken against it. It should be treated as leproay or any other infectious disease. Otherwise there is no othelling where it will stop. The streets of this city and almost every other city in the Union are perfect hotheds of tuberculosis. Spitting ordinances should be made and enforced."

Frank C. Kirby, of Detroit, who during the Spanish-American War was a consulting engineer at the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, having in charge the fitting of the Army transports, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. His busi-ARMY TRANSness in the city is to arrange for the refitting of the transports

Logan and Thomas for regular service. "These transports were pressed hastily into the service," he said to a Tribune reporter yeaterday, "and are not by any means as well equipped as they should be. We did the best we could under the circumstances, however, and now that we have the opportunity we will finish the work that could not be completed while the horry and push of war lasted. The Logan and the Thomas will be fitted up in exactly the same style as the Grant, the Sherman and the Sheridan, which are now in the Pacific. Our orders are to make the transports as complete as possible, but we consider that the Grant, the Sherman and the Sheridan cannot be improved upon. They are model transports and better than the transports of any other nation, because we have been able to profit by the mistakes of other nations."

W. H. Fenner, of Chicago, formerly president of the Grant Locomotive Company, and now prominently identified with railroad interests in country, does not believe in big expositions. He is staying at the

TIONS DON'T Hotel Manhattan, "Chicago has not yet recovered from the had effects of the World's Fair," he said. "It encouraged speculation to such an extent that the real estate market has suffered severely, and will continue to suffer for several years. Of course, will continue to suffer for several years. Of course, there were some good effects. There was a tremendous amount of money brought into the city, tiding the banks over a serious panie, and the city was widely advertised, but it is a question in the minds of the business men of Chicago whether the good points made up for the bad. In my judgment, and in the judgment of many others, the former were more than counterbalanced. I believe that St. Louis will be sorry that she has undertaken the great exposition for 1903. The times are good and St. Louis is prosperous. She will probably suffer sess from the reaction than she might under other circumstances, but suffer she must and suffer she will. Enterprises of that kind are not wholesome. They don't pay."

CHICAGO'S NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.

TEACHERS FOR THE INSTITUTION ENDOWED BY MRS. BLAINE.

Chicago, June 19 (Special).-Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Stanley R. McCormick, Dr. Aldis Playel and Cyrus Bentley, trustees of the new Normal School, which discovered in making up valuations of the sunder the new Franchise Tax law. The dissioners are busy making the rounds of the of the State in preparation for the work of mation of tax assessments, and it will be come from the Normal School as principal, and have also selected the teachers, all of whom Mrs. Emmons Blaine has endowed with \$500,000, not be opened until September, 1900. have been assigned to some of the teachers, and they will receive regular salaries from now on. The duties so far assigned are not in the line of teaching, but in the line of study. The teachers will be sent to all parts of the world to gather knowledge to be imparted to the pupils when the school is opened. The main building will be situated somewhere on the North Side, and the practice schools will be in the slum districts.

NORMAN WILLIAMS DEAD.

ONE OF CHICAGO'S LEADING LAWYERS AND THE FATHER OF MRS. WESLEY MERRITT PASSES AWAY AT HAMPTON, N. H.

Hampton, N. H., June 19-Norman Williams, & leading lawyer of Chicago, died at his summer cot-tage at Little Boarshead. Hampton Beach, at 5:30 o'clock this evening. Mr. Williams came here in April, suffering from Bright's disease, and death April, suffering from Bright's disease, and death came as a result of that malady. He was suffounded in his last moments by his family, Major-General Wesley Merritt and wife, the latter being a daughter, and a few intimate friends. The body will be taken to Chicago in a special car to-morrow. The funeral arrangements have not yet been perfected. Mr. Williams was sixty-three years of age.

Chicago, June 19 (Special).-Norman Williams for thirty-five years was distinguished at the bar of Illinois. He was born at Woodstock, Vt., February 1, 1895. His father was for years clerk of the Vermont Supreme Court, and Norman's inclinations were for the law from his youth. was graduated from the University of Vermont at Burlington, and came to Illinois nearly forty years ago. He was in that time associated with late Judge Beckwith, B. F. Ayers, F. B. Kales and lastly with the firm of Williams, Holt &

Long ago he realized a fortune in his practice and he identified himself with the progress of the social and commercial affairs of the city and was closely connected with many public enterprises. He was a director of the Commercial National He was a director of the Commercial National Bank, of the Chicago and Central Union Telephone Company, of the Western Electric Company and of the Pullman Palace Car Company, He was also a member of the Public Library Board, and his connection therewith had much to do with the prosperity of that institution. Mr. Williams belonged to several clubs, and was president of the Chicago Club, his favorite organization. In 1887 as married Miss Caroline Caton.
His family consists of Mrs. Williams and a son. Norman Williams, 1r.; Miss Mary Williams, and Laura, who became Mrs. Wesley Merritt, wife of Major-General Wesley Merrit, U. S. A., In London last October.

LUNCHEON FOR BROWN'S NEW PRESIDENT The Baptist Pastors' Conference, which met at No. 182 Fifth-ave., yesterday, decided to give a luncheon in honor of the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, who recently accepted the presidency of Brown University, at Providence, R. I. The luncheon will be given next Monday, immediately after the meeting, which will be the last of the series of meetings for the sum-mer. The details of the luncheon have been placed in the hands of a committee.

THE MISSIONARIES AT CLIFTON SPRINGS. Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 19.-All of the Sunday meetings in connection with the International Missionary Union were of an impressive character. The egular service was in charge of Dr. J. T. Gracey Bishop Penick, formerly of Africa, preached the

sermon, taking for his text, "As my Father hath sent me now, so send I you."

The morning session to-day was devoted to answering questions of the question box. The afternoon meeting was in charge of Dr. E. Young. The principal address was made by the Rev. Michael Dickle, of Brazil, whose topic was "How to Deal with the Roman Catholics in South America." The evening meeting was in charge of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Thayer, who spent some time in Turkey, and the principal speaker was Dr. Locke, of Bulgaria. sent me now, so send I you."

THE TWELFTH ELECTS A NEW MAJOR. Captain George Rathbone Dyer, of Company G,